Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace paragraph [0013] with the following amended paragraph:

[0013] In packet communication based on TCP/IP, a host for transmitting data generally ~~fragments~~ divides the data into a plurality (sequence) of segments. The host typically adds header information to the segments, such as a transmission source address or destination address, and sends the resultant packet to a network. At this time, the maximum packet length (MTU) transmittable from each host to a network is determined by the MTU supported by the protocol of the data link layer of a network connected to the host for exchanging data.

Please replace paragraph [0015] with the following amended paragraph:

[0015] When transmitting and receiving hosts are connected by the same data link, the most efficient data transmission method is to ~~fragment~~ divide transmission data and transmit packets. Early in the development of the TCP/IP protocol, it was discovered that some control over the manner in which packets were injected into the network by the source host was needed to help with the problem of dropped packets.

Please replace paragraph [0059] with the following amended paragraph:

[0059] According to this scenario the receiver determines the parameters for controlling the congestion it is experiencing and the transmissions from the sender are modulated in response to those parameters. A data packet output is transmitted over data packet link 130 with explicit back-to-back packet markings

from sending node 110 to receiving node 120. Sending node 110 ~~fragments~~ divides data to be transmitted in its transport layer into a number of segments in accordance with the TCP MSS (maximum segment size), to which headers are attached forming a sequence of packets. Receiving node 120 receives data packets transmitted by sending node 110 and outputs an acknowledgment packet over ACK packet link 140 back to sending node 110 in response. Receiver node 120 utilizes the explicit back-to-back packet markings to accurately estimate bandwidth wherein it can properly regulate sender side packet sending and control the value of m when sending delayed ACKs.